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the auspices and guarantee of the University of Chicago, and will be free from the usual embarrassments attending the publication of a scientific magazine." In other words, it will not be depenpent upon a large list of subscribers for support. It is significant that the list of editors is largely made up of former members of the U.S. Geological Survey, but it is to be sincerely hoped that this will not prevent a free discussion in its pages of subjects upon which those outside of the Geological Survey happen to hold opinions opposed to those of the editorial staff. The editor-inchief says: "It is our desire to open the pages of the Journal as broadly as a due regard for merit will permit, and to free it as much as possible from local and institutional aspects." He likewise states what may be assumed to be the field aspired to be occupied by the new Journal, when he says that "there seems to be an open field for a periodical which specially invites the discussion of systematic and fundamental themes, and of international and intercontinental relations, and which in particular seeks to promote the study of geographic and continental evolution, orographic movements, volcanic co ordinations, and consanguinities, biological developments and migrations, climatic changes, and similar questions of wide and fundamental interest." This is assuredly a high and broad field, and to successfully cultivate it will require an equally broad and cosmopolitan management.

All the leading articles in the present number are by members of the editorial staff. The table of contents includes the following papers: "On the Pre-Cambrian Rocks of the British Isles," by Sir Archibald Geikie; "Are There Traces of Glacial Man in the Trenton Gravels?" by W. H. Holmes; "Geology as a Part of a College Curriculum," by H. S. Williams; "The Nature of the Englacial Drift of the Mississippi Basin," by T. C. Chamberlin; "Distinct Glacial Epochs and the Criteria for their Recognition," by R. D. Salisbury. There are also editorials, a review of a paper by James Geikie, analytical abstracts of current literature, and acknowledgments of articles donated to the Geological Departments of the University. The Journal will be issued semi-quarterly at the price of \$3 per annum.

Proceedings of the Ninth Annual Convention of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists. Bulletin No. 35, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Division of Chemistry. 243 p. 8°.

The report of the Proceedings of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists is looked forward to with expectation by every analyst. The carefully recorded laboratory experience with the "old" methods and the suggestion and regulation of the new, form together a valuable annual hardly to be dispensed with by any engaged in practical analytical work. The report of the meeting held in Washington Aug. 25, 26, and 27, 1892, being the ninth of the series, is fully as interesting as those of previous years, and, moreover, there is a very apparent improvement in the nature and method of discussion. The contents are familiar to all, being in brief as follows: Address of the President, Mr. N. T. Lupton, report on dairy products, on phosphoric acid, potash, nitrogen, soils, ash, cattle foods, sugar, fermented liquors, etc., with papers on the particular determinations, and, in conclusion, the official methods adopted in each case for the coming year.

Matter, Ether, and Motion. By A. E. Dolbear, Ph.D., Professor of Physics, Tuft's College. Boston, Lee & Shepard.

THIS book is written apparently for those who, having never made such a study of scientific work as would enable them to read scientific treatises, are disirous of getting a clear idea of the chief results of scientific investigation. For such this book will have a considerable value; which, however, would have been greater if the author had refrained from including a good many of his own theories. For instance, it is not good that the reader should be told, cocksuredly and in italics (pages 235-7). that "electricity is a phenomenon of rotating molecules." If the author had merely stated it as his own theory, the reader

CALENDAR OF SOCIETIES.

Society of Natural History, Boston.

April. 5. - George Lincoln Goodale, On Some Aspects of Australian Vegetation.

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By DANIEL S. TROY.

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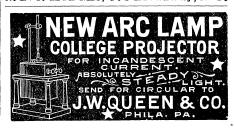
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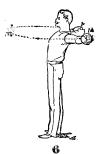


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